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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$5; Even- ing Bulletin \$4 a year or 12 cents a week, if mailed \$3 Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri- Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$3; 2 copies 1 year \$4; 3 copies 6 months \$5; 4 copies 3 months \$6; 5 copies 1 month \$7.11—11 copies for \$10.
Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at his option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.
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Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com- panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half- price.
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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi- torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
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ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; each con- tinuance, 25 cts.
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Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad- vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the early rates.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The secret spring of that strange revolt which, one fine morning in last May, broke out at Barrackpore, in Bengal, and all but simultaneously at Meerut and Delhi, in distant quar- ters of the same Province, and which, as our readers know, has since extended to nearly the whole of the native army of that chief center and seat of the British empire in India, is still in some degree a con- cealed point, and will probably long remain one. It certainly is a point of no slight consequence.

The controversy, however, relates, after all, to the comparative efficiency of several undisputed agencies rather than to the existence of the agencies themselves. The question, it must be confessed, is not respecting what produced the revolt so much as what part a variety of unquestionable causes respec- tively bore in the work. The inquiry, no doubt, is thus diverted of much of its interest, and of no small degree of its importance. It is not denied, in general, that the Government of India has always been practically irresponsible, that its policy and conduct have not invariably been what they should be, that its servants, civil and military, have com- mitted many outrages, and some great and thrilling atrocities, and that, in particular, the officers of the Sepoy regiments have of late years been singularly fruitful in flagrant sins both of omission and commis- sion. And, furthermore, since the proclamation is- sued from the head-quarters of the mutineers at Del- hi, it is, we believe, universally conceded that the proper effect of these repeated delinquencies and enor- mities has ripened in the bosom of the Mohammedan rather than in that of the Hindoo section of the population of India. In other words, it appears to be settled among intelligent people that, while un- doubtedly begotten of misrule, the controlling spirit of the revolt is Mohammedan, and that the Hindoos, so far as they are implicated in it, are simply the dupes and tools of the crafty followers of the Great Mogul. Whether, however, one species of misrule or another has been more efficient in begetting the revolt is a matter of far less present interest than the means of effectually suppressing it. The first and capital necessity is that of vindicating the British supremacy in the revolted districts. This is a obvious dictate of common prudence and of common sense, and it is not surprising that the British gov- ernment and public have from the beginning fully re- cognized its urgency. It is only natural that this point should now absorb almost the undivided at- tention of the press and Ministry of England.

Neither, we perceive, appear to entertain the slightest doubt in relation to it. Nor should they; in our judgment. We think it susceptible of moral demonstration that the troops now on the road to India will make short and decisive work of the mutiny when they get there. Any other result, indeed, would violate all rational probability. The native army in Bengal, to which the mutiny is con- fined, consists of some one hundred and fifty thou- sand men, the larger number of whom have been dis- banded, and are scattered throughout the Presi- dency and its dependencies in a state of utter dis- order. To oppose this army of mutineers and vag- abonds England will have, within less than a month from to-day, a force of at least forty thousand Eu- ropean troops, aside from the few native regiments that are still true to their colors, and exclusive of the regular armies in Bombay and Madras, which, it is fair to presume, will be kept where they are, to guard against possible local emergencies. As- suming that one European soldier is equal to five Sepoys, a very moderate assumption, the certainty and decisiveness of the triumph of the English is established beyond a reasonable doubt. But, in fact, one European is equal to at least ten natives. The events of the present revolt as well as the whole history of British India show this. At Plassey, where Clive won the Empire which his successors have now to preserve, one Englishman proved himself an overmatch for more than fifty natives, two-thirds of that young conqueror's little army of three thousand being natives, while the opposing hosts were sixty

thousand strong. And it is but yesterday, that the gallant Havelock, with two thousand men, routed the infamous Nana Sahib at the head of his thirty thou- sand miscreants, and that the garrison of Agra re- pulsed with equal gallantry a besieging force of more than ten times their number. Nothing, we conceive, is clearer than the perfect ability of the troops that will soon be at the seat of the revolt to suppress it promptly and effectively. That they may enter upon their work at the earliest possible moment is our most fervent wish. The mutiny has lasted long enough for the lesson it is adapted to teach. Neither the welfare of the Hindoos nor of the world at large, neither humanity nor civiliza- tion, can, in the strictest and most pitiless con- struction of the law of retribution, demand its longer continuance. Its moral is already stamped upon the rulers of India in ineffaceable characters of blood.

Undoubtedly the world, if not their own con- sciences, will hold them to a strict responsibility for the manner in which they improve it. And, as they must vividly realize, the future, that inexorable reckoner of all political accounts, will hold them to a responsibility equally rigorous. Their task is a most critical one, and it is evidently not half over. It has scarcely begun. After the revolt is quelled, and we trust sincerely that it will be quelled without any manifestation of that spirit of vengeance which sullies and dishonors the columns of the London press, after the sovereignty of British sway is just- ified, and the last trace of insubordination has in- fished before the flushed majesty of order, then the real work of the Government will begin. The in- quiry to which we first adverted will then assume the precedence it does not at the moment deserve, and the entire question of the British rule in India will come up for investigation and reform. Then, we trust, will commence that searching self-scrutiny and purgation so eloquently urged by Burke in his speech on the trial of Warren Hastings. "My Lords," said the great orator, "to obtain empire is common; to govern it well has been rare indeed. To chastise the guilt of those who have been instru- ments of imperial sway over other nations, by the high superintending justice of the sovereign State, has not many striking examples among any people. Hitherto we have not furnished our contingent to the records of honor. We have been confounded with the herd of conquerors. Our dominion has been a vulgar thing. But we begin to emerge; and I hope that a severe inspection of ourselves, a purification of our own offenses, a lustration of the exorbitances of our own power is a glory reserved to this time, to this nation, and to this august tribu- nal." Burke was mistaken; but, in a spirit of generous friendship for Old England, let us hope that the glory which his time rejected has been reserved to our own.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

Ah, yes! he has my hand, but in his soul
There is no echo to the burning blow
Which with the might of ocean billows roars
Around me, as the wild winds chase the dove.

Through many a weary year its power has swept
Like mountain torrents through this soil of mine;
But when I deemed it calmest—thought it slept,
It ever awakened at one touch of thine.

And yet to me thou wast as some bright star
Too high to beam upon a wayward flower;
I gazed on thee and worshipped from afar,
But never dreamed that I should see thee here.

Oh! thou who'lt poured upon me thy high love,
I throw my heart in thanks down at thy feet!
Thou hast a glorious throne round me wove
Through which life's bitterness will all seem sweet.

And this deep fountain, which has ever yearned
To break its fetters, now alone is thine.
Each wild, unuttered feeling which has burned
So deeply here is offered at thy shrine.

And canst thou take this passionate offering,
High, earnest love, he never could return,
And yet implant within this soul no sting
Which would through lonely years forever burn?

Ah, yes! thy soul through yonder starry sphere
Of eagle like sweeps by the gate of heaven.
Could such a spirit cause one willing tear
That were a crime which could not be forgiven!

ROPE RAFTS.—The recurrence of a frightful ma- rine disaster, such as the wreck of the steamer Central America, always brings forward valuable suggestions for providing against the loss of life in sudden emergencies. Life-boats and life-preservers do not furnish the proper remedy. The former are either swamped or dashed to pieces, while the lat- ter, unless made of cork, are liable to be torn or punctured and thus rendered worse than useless, in fact a superadded weight for the drowning victim to carry. Rafts are sometimes constructed, but, from necessary haste, they are frail and insecure, while a plank, the last desperate resort for "the bold swim- mer in his agony," is too often only a terrible pro- longation of the certain doom. On our large rivers emergencies sometimes arise, either from fire or snagging, the dangers of which a little prudent forethought might diminish if not entirely avert. Of the many recent suggestions submitted to pub- lic consideration one of the most valuable, as it ap- pears to us, is the construction of rafts of rope net- ting, supported all around by corks, and they are peculiarly applicable to our inland navigation. These rafts might be made of any convenient size from tarred rope and rendered buoyant by cork along the sides and at intervals throughout the en- tire network. They could not be broken and may be grasped at any part and the hold easily retained. Women and children especially would find their benefits, while they would be always ready and oc- cupy but little space in stowage, from their flexibili- ty. The idea is certainly worthy of attention, and we cannot imagine any objection to the practical working of these rope rafts, which seem to combine advantages superior to any other means of safety yet originated. Some of our enterprising steamboat captains might experiment as to their value, and we shall be most happy to lay the result of their in- vestigations before the public.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—This fair takes place at Henderson next week. Mr. W. E. Milton, the Secretary, requests us to say that ar- ticles intended for exhibition, if consigned to Messrs. Allen & Bell, of Henderson, will be received and stored without charge.

Mr. Lennox, the efficient Superintendent of the Machine Department at the U. S. Agricultural Fair, will also have charge of this department at the State Fair. He is now in this city en route for Henderson.

THE PANIC AND THE CROPS.—One of the most singular and unexpected events of recent date is the pressure in the money market in the face of the fact that the most abundant harvest ever gathered in this country is now ready for market, and the ad- ditional fact that the amount of money in the coun- try employed in business was probably never great- er. The disastrous failure of the Ohio Life Insur- ance and Trust Company has doubtless had much to do with the inauguration of the present "crisis," but that alone could have produced no such results as are now being experienced in our commercial cities. For months past the reflecting part of the country have watched with anxiety the constant drain of capital toward the Northwest, whither it was drawn by the promise of immense profits, either by investments in lands or in "secure" loans at ex- orbitant rates of interest.

From every part of the country the surplus cap- ital has been sent forward. Parties who visited this El Dorado became seized with the spirit of speculation and invested their own pile, and wrote back to their friends accounts of fabulous profits to be made *instantly* by the purchase of corner lots, of "farms adjoining the city." These letters, coming as they did, from parties known at home as cool, cautious men, induced the investment of all spare funds, or drew them into the vortex, if not to invest at least to loan at from 30 to 50 per cent. Prudent men at a distance from the fascinating influence of the land fever foresaw that a collapse would follow such an inflation, and that lands, though of good quality, could not be worth more than those of the same quality in more accessible locations—hence, while many thought the purchase of wild lands at high prices impolitic, they nevertheless were willing to loan their money to those who thought differently, on the common security of that section, viz: Bond and mortgage, with the power of attorney to sell. This form of security was deemed so satisfactory that large sums went forward to meet the demand. It remains to be seen how far the lender will be in- demnified when these securities are sold.

This speculating mania, and the immense invest- ments in railroad enterprises in the Northwest, fol- lowed by the withholding from market the great staples of the West, upon which are placed our chief reliance for bringing specie into the country from abroad, may be set down as the chief causes of the existing pressure.

The best means of arresting the continuation of the crisis should be considered, and the first and most important is the restoration of confidence and mutual forbearance among merchants.

The farmers have it in their power to curtail the evil more promptly and effectually than any other class of men, and their own interests fortunately can be subserved while they apply the remedy.

It is well known that the crops of all kinds are unusually abundant and fine, both in this country and Europe. This fact clearly indicates that a considerable decline in prices must be submitted to. The contrast between the famine prices of last year and the superabundance of the present is so great that the majority of the farmers are unwill- ing to submit to it. They are therefore withholding their produce from the market for a higher price. Hence, as yet, no great benefit has been experienced to the country from the abundant yield. The money panic must affect more or less the price of produce, and instead of improving it is likely to depreciate in price, in proportion to the scarcity of money re- quired to move it to the seaboard. Thus the far- mers retain their grain which should be converted into money to pay their bills, and the country mer- chants are thus deprived of the money required and expected to settle with the wholesale dealers in the city.

The payment of these little accounts is the only permanent means of relief, because, in the aggre- gate, they amount to nearly the whole capital of the country. Every payment is but furnishing the means for other payments, and the riches drawn from the soil are the groundwork of a system of pay- ments reaching from the small country store to the large importer of the seaboard cities. If any farmer doubts whether it is his interest to sell his grain at the present low prices, let him examine the statistics of the present season's products and his mind will be satisfied on this point. Our European advisers show that if our surplus is taken there it will be at low figures compared with former years. If farmers promptly sell their grain and allow it to go forward, a considerable portion will be taken for export early enough in the season to meet obligations incurred, for excessive importations already made. If they hold back, they are withholding the means for such pay- ments to their own injury, because the accumulation of the surplus at the different interior depots must ma- terially depress prices, and exports will be made later and at greater disadvantage. Their own debts and those of their creditors will remain unpaid, and the present state of financial embarrassment will remain long enough to affect the stability of the whole mer- cantile community. We have always upheld the farmer in his efforts to obtain the highest prices for his produce. We have no sympathy with the heart- less speculator who accumulates his uncertain gains out of the "margin" that should go into the pro- ducers' pockets, but we think the present state of affairs demands that farmers should provide them- selves promptly with the means of paying their debts by selling their crops as early as they can pre- pare them for the market, even at prices which, compared with those of former years, seem low, rather than withhold for an advance, which in the nature of things is, to say the least, improbable.

Mr. Tuckerman relates that, before Macaulay's history appeared, his rival critic essayed, Carlyle, in reply to an inquiry what his opinion might be of the illustrious Bal- lington, said: "Brilliant commonplace, sir, flow on thou shining river!"
Macaulay, if asked for his opinion of the illu- strious Carlyle, might reply with equal taste, and infinitely greater truth: "Sublime inanity, sir, look up through Night—the world is wide!"

A rich old maid in New Hampshire, named Phebe Sharp Dunn, lately married a drunken spendthrift of the name of Brown. Though Sharp, she is Dunn Brown at last.

A woman always keeps secret what she does not know.

Exchange.

It is a pity that all men do not imitate her discretion.

A New England paper says that the recent conduct of the Sepoys has been "revolting." We rather think that it has been revolting from the first.

INSURANCE ON THE TREASURE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—As already announced, the underwriters of the treasure lost on the Central America have re- ceived the customary protest of the officers of that vessel, and will pay all insurances after the arrival of the bill of lading and letter of advice by the next steamer. It is settled, therefore, that all the insur- ance will be paid—whatever may be the result of any investigation hereafter to be made into the causes that led to the loss of the Central America.

The owners of the Central America publish a let- ter in the New York papers explaining the circum- stances which led them to change the name of the vessel from the George Law to the name which she has borne since 1854. The reasons were simply that Mr. Law ceased to be the owner of the vessel at that time, and it was not deemed appropriate for her to bear his name any longer. That they considered the ship perfectly staunch and sea-worthy is fairly to be inferred from the fact that they never insured her for a single dollar; and, as we have already stated, the testimony of Capt. Badger to the same effect, under all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of positive evidence of an opposite tenor, ought to be held conclusive. It is only just to the company to add that while their vessels have made three hun- dred and seventy-five voyages from New York to As- pinwall and back, and have carried an aggregate of not less than 187,500 passengers, this is the first ac- cident attended with loss of life which has ever be- fallen them.

A silly report was started yesterday, doubt- less by some designing person, that the Bank of Ash- land had failed. There is not a word of truth in it. Some of its stock was sold at Shelbyville last week at \$10 per share above par. The Cincinnati Enqui- rer, of yesterday, has an editorial paragraph men- tioning the reported suspension of the Covington Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The Cincinnati papers, now that all their banking in- stitutions have become bankrupt, are laboring hard to make the Kentucky banks suspend. The Gazette recommends it boldly. Their bankers have for weeks attempted to force our banks into it by draw- ing heavily on their coin. They could not obtain their object, and now their prints are engaged in de- crying Kentucky banks. It is of no avail.

TENNESSEE MONEY.—Messrs. Ramsey & Brother continue to exchange gold and silver watches, fas- hionable jewelry, and their fine spectacles in gold, silver, and steel for Tennessee money. A fair ex- change, at specie value.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, September 29.
CASES DECIDED.
Taylor vs Taylor, Bracken; affirmed.
Linn vs Field, Breckinridge; affirmed.
Bonde vs Overton, Bracken; affirmed.
Spradlin vs Fitzpatrick, Floyd; reversed.
Jaffee vs Harris, Floyd; reversed.
Sullivan vs Ayres, Lewis; reversed.

ORDERS.
Williams vs Williams, Montgomery;
Judy vs Turley, Montgomery;
Hart vs Hathaway, Montgomery;
Wilkinson vs Wilkerson, Montgomery;
Ellis vs Kelso, Montgomery;
Daniel vs Robinson, Montgomery, were argued.

Hortman vs Covington and Lexington Railroad Com- pany, from the circuit court of the same name, was argued. Appellant commenced an action against the appellees, setting forth in his petition the following facts:

1. That he was owner of a certain tract of land in the city of Lexington.
2. That on the day of —, 18—, he sold to appellees the right of way for their railway, which was to be — feet wide, being the distance required for a railroad track, which track said railroad company made, dug, and occupied in so careless and negligent a manner by digging a deep ditch for said track to the depth of 30 feet through the said land, and the leaving of the said land of said ditch without side walls or other protection to keep the banks from sliding—such walls as are necessary for the protection of the plaintiff's property, and the said ditch, and the surface greatly damaged to the extent of — dollars; and by reason of the same, plaintiff's dwelling-house was undermined and part of it entirely destroyed, to the damage of the plaintiff of — dollars.

The appellees have been frequently warned of the dam- age they were inflicting on the plaintiff's property, and the appellees have often promised to build a wall to protect his property, but have failed to comply with their promise.

The appellees demurred to the petition. The demurrer was sustained. The court offered to file an amended petition, which the court refused. Appellant saying nothing further, judgment was rendered in favor of ap- pellees, from which appeal was taken.

The amended petition sets forth that the appellees had not properly sloped the sides of the ditch, but had care- lessly and negligently left them exposed to the action of the weather, and the sides caved in and slid down, taking with them the surrounding soil and undermining his dwelling.

"If the defendant had properly sloped the sides and sup- ported them with a wall or other necessary structure, the damage would not have been done to his prop- erty."

Judge Stites delivered the opinion of the court.
Held—As the appellant had parted with the right of way he must have contemplated and assented to such a use of the way as would render it impracticable for the purpose for which it was intended. It does not appear from the allegations in the petition that the railroad company used or appropriated the way to any purpose not contemplated by the parties.

The grave and serious nature of the injury to the plaintiff's property, and the fact that the appellees were erected for the protection of the plaintiff's property, and the failure to erect such walls is the negligence and carelessness complained of in the original petition.

Now although the company were bound, in the use of the right of way, to observe proper care and precaution so as to avoid unnecessary injury to plaintiff's property, yet it did not involve any question of the company's duty to build a wall for the protection of the adjoining property, resulting from a proper and reasonable use of the way for the rail- road, although such consequences would be injurious, and the appellees were bound to observe proper care and precaution in the use of the way for the purpose designed. It was not the duty to protect the plaintiff's property from conse- quences resulting from the use of the way for the purpose designed, but to observe proper care and precaution so as to avoid unnecessary injury to plaintiff's property, and the fact that the appellees were erected for the protection of the plaintiff's property, and the failure to erect such walls is the negligence and carelessness complained of in the original petition.

It is obvious from the petition here that the plaintiff knew what use they would be applied. The presumption is that he estimated the damage that would necessarily re- sult from the use of the way for the railroad track. The complaint is, not that it was not used for that purpose, or for a different one, but that the company failed to protect him by walls or otherwise from the falling in of his adjoining land.

If the plaintiff desired to be protected from the injury, which he himself says was the inevitable result of the use of the way without walls to protect the caving in of the adjoining land, he should have stipulated for the erec- tion of such walls. He parted with the right of way with- out such stipulation, and the company then acquired the right to use the way for the purpose designed. It was not the duty to protect the plaintiff's property from conse- quences resulting from the use of the way for the purpose designed, but to observe proper care and precaution so as to avoid unnecessary injury to plaintiff's property, and the fact that the appellees were erected for the protection of the plaintiff's property, and the failure to erect such walls is the negligence and carelessness complained of in the original petition.

The demurrer to the petition was, according to the fore- going views, properly sustained.

The amended petition, which was offered to be filed and refused, has not been made a part of the record by a proper bill of exceptions, or any order of court directing it to be filed as a part of the record, and the court is not bound to consider it on this appeal. The mere statement of the clerk that the paper copied was the amendment offered to the court before this court as a constituent part of the case for revision. The amended petition would not, however, if considered, cure the defects in the original petition. Since it makes the injury complained of the result, not of the failure to make the necessary slope alone, but of that and the failure to erect the walls. It has al- ready been said that the failure to erect the walls for the protection of the plaintiff's property is the negligence and carelessness, for which the company would be held liable.

judgment affirmed.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was about at a stand last evening, hav- ing risen only one inch in the previous twenty-four hours. The rise altogether was then three inches at the wharf and about nine inches at Portland.

Mr. C. Desher, the attentive clerk of the steamer Blanche Lewis, has furnished us with an interesting river memorandum, which will be found in another column.

There are some seven or eight boats at the city wharf and at Portland advertised to leave for Cairo, Memphis, and St. Louis to-day. Their names are given in the advertisements.

The Moses McClellan, Capt. Hildreth, is the mail boat for Cincinnati to-day.

SORGHO SIRUP.—Mr. Joseph Brinker, of Henry county, Ky., has sent us a sample of this beautiful sirup made from the Chinese sugar cane, at his sur- gurne near New Castle. Mr. B. planted about thirty acres of the cane, from which he has already made four or five hundred gallons of sirup and will average about three barrels per day. The flavor of the sirup is delightful. It is for sale by E. P. King & Co., in this city. It is a new article of commerce, but will doubtless soon become a very important one.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.—We give this morn- ing a very important railroad case which has just been decided by the Court of Appeals. Our reports of the decisions of this court have attracted much attention, and have been extensively copied by the papers in this and other States. They are prepared for the Journal especially by Gen. John M. Harlan, of Frankfort, a talented member of the Kentucky bar.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH BEET.—This season seems to be unusually favorable to the growth of beet. We have noticed several of fabulous dimensions and ponderosity, and among them one sent by a lady. Our friend M. O. Cooper, of Walesboro, In- diana, unwilling to be beat in beet even by a lady, has sent us one which he says is only a sample of his crop. It weighs nine and a half pounds.

Gov. Robert J. Walker's name is now written in a cursive hand—Cudde Gaze.

We beg our contemporary's pardon, but that isn't a capital joke.

COLD WEATHER.—The thermometer at 12 o'clock last night had fallen to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 1 o'clock to 44. The tobacco plant in the field is in great danger.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT PILOTS.—A few weeks since we stated that the St. Louis and New Orleans pilots had passed a resolution not to engage in that service for less than \$500 per month. This action being contrary to law and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, Davis Embree, the supervising inspector, summoned Wm. P. Gordon, Thomas R. Lowry, P. B. Dixon, Geo. Vanhouten, Russell Delaney, John A. Stevenson, and others, to appear before him to answer the charge of joining in a combination with others, by virtue of their li- censes, to extort exorbitant compensation for their services, &c. The parties appeared before the in- spector, and day after day was occupied in hearing the evidence. During the progress of the case, an affidavit was presented from J. C. Delaney, Jas. H. Townsend, Thomas R. Lowry, E. P. King, John A. Stevenson, John Ziegler, J. D. Davis, A. R. Harris, W. T. Henley, and S. P. Wiley, setting forth that they had a meeting subsequent to the one at which the resolution to increase wages was adopted, and had rescinded the said resolution, and was now of no binding effect upon them as pilots or citizens. The case of Delaney was taken under advisement, but the case of Lowry, Dixon, Gordon, Vanhouten, and Ely, were decided as follows. The inspector commences by saying:

The important questions in this case are: 1st. As to the right of calling these parties to account before inspectors, even if the charges be true.

2d. If that right exists, it is claimed that the appearance should be before the Local Inspectors, so as to preserve the right of appeal.

3d. That there is no provision in the law of 1852 specially forbidding the combination charged.

By their plea of not guilty, they deny the whole charge.

5th. If the charge be true, yet there was no wrong done, it was only a proposed or threatened injury.

Mr. Embree then discusses each question separately. At the close of the fourth question the inspector says: The great error is in forming combinations to regulate wages under any circumstances.

Any one pilot named on that list might ask five hundred dollars per month for wages without material injury, but when sixty-two pilots, or the half that number, agree, con- siderable damage is done to each other to make that demand, it is a "combination to extort exorbitant com- pensation for services," and they are held responsible for the same.

5th. "If the charge be true, yet there was no wrong done, it was only a proposed or threatened injury."

It was a threatened injury, and, therefore, measures should be taken to prevent those threats from being carried into execution, either now or hereafter. The most effectual means by which this can be accomplished is by with- drawing the special privilege or favor by which alone they can carry out their threats. It is alleged in this proposition that there has been no injury actually done to com- mercial parties, therefore there can be no injury accounted for any injury.

This is not the proof. It is clearly shown that on the publication of the 23rd August, and the value of steamboat property was greatly affected; we have no exact statement of the amount of the real depreciation on that day, but it is evident it must have been very great, for there was no 42 months, the extra cost of two pilots at \$200 each is \$400 for pilots \$200 per month, for each pilot, more than had been paid for the best pilots in the trade. Now, it is shown that the extra cost of two pilots at \$200 each is \$400 for each boat, making the sum of \$354,500 as an annual in- creased tax on the commerce of the city. With this in prospect, who can tell the real depreciation in steamboat property on that day.

The pilots who went into this combination can claim no credit for the relief that was afterwards afforded, that came from another source.

The weight and responsibility of their act yet rests upon them. The meeting of the 31st August of a few of their number, or the signing of the paper in the hand of the local board of the 4th of September, by ten of them afterwards, does not remove that responsibility. It leaves fifty-two per- sons still embodied to carry out their purpose if they can; and there is nothing in the proceedings of the meeting of the 31st of August, or in the paper presented to prevent the whole of the signers from rejoicing in the same thing to-morrow.

There is neither "indemnity for the past or security for the future."

The object of these proceedings against Pilots is, to effectually to root out this combination, that it cannot again sprout up in a more or less objectionable shape.

If Pilots be not bound to take a fair equivalent for their services, there will be no reciprocity. Boats are bound to employ licensed Pilots; Pilots are secured by liens on the boats for their wages; but where is the security to boats, if Pilots can extort what wages they please? Will the ex- torted charge also be a lien?

The great commercial interests of this city call, in the name of justice, for protection against this threatened im- position by Pilots. That call will not be made in vain. I know my responsibility, but will not shrink from duty. The power and purposes of law shall not be trampled under foot with impunity, through my neglect of that duty.

The Pilot licenses of Thomas R. Lowry and P. B. Dixon have been, and the licenses of Wm. P. Gordon, George Vanhouten, and Henry H. Ely are hereby rescinded; and they, the said Thomas R. Lowry, P. B. Dixon, William P. Gordon, George Vanhouten, and Henry H. Ely, are de- barred from serving as Pilots on any steamboat carrying passengers, and from doing or performing any duties ap- pertaining to Pilots of such boats on any of the waters of the United States.

DAVID EMBREE,
Sept. 23d, 1857.
Sup. Insp. Fifth District.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Mr. Lucas, Teller of the Gore Bank, of Canada, has absconded. His defalcations amount to about \$20,000. He had been in the habit of abstracting the funds of the bank, and had loaned them to "slave" notes for other speculators, the proceeds of which were reinvested in real estate operations in Toronto, in Goodrich, and elsewhere. These deficiencies were covered from week to week by drafts at short days, drawn on the very parties who were receiving the irregular accommodations at the hands of Lucas. These drafts were honored from time to time, and passed muster, and it was not till default was made that the whole bubble burst.

A SLIGHT SPECIMEN.—The editor of the Constitutionist, published at Doniphan, K. T., thus intimates his remote intention of pitching into the editor of a Black Republican sheet:

The editor of the Chief wishes us to bring him into notice, but we do not wish to pollute our columns with such trash, unless forced to do so. We would gently hint to the crossed, crank-necked, peaked and long razor-nosed, blue-mouthed, inverted, white-eyed, and blue-eyed, crane-necked, babbler-lipped, squeaky-voiced, empty-headed, snaggle-toothed, filthy-mouthed, box-ankled, green-footed, red-footed, blue-footed, hammer-headed, hammed, hump-shouldered, bald-shanked, spaw-footed, ignoble, Black Republican, abolition editor to let his own affairs, or we will pitch him into his own.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, expresses the following views on the present crisis:

The most interesting questions connected with the financial crisis is how far it will affect the movement of produce at the West. The business of furnishing currency for that purpose, which formed one source of profit for the New York and New England banks, is almost broken up by the distrust now prevailing. The season has now arrived when bank notes were freely given out for the purchase of Western produce, creating an easy market in all the grain-growing States, furnishing a ready exchange and giving life and animation to all of the channels of trade. Now, if the banks attempt such an issue, the bills are frequently brought in unbroken to Wall street, in violation of the agreement under which they have been obtained; or, if taken to the West, they meet such a pressure for money that they are picked up and returned before they can accomplish the object of starting the produce for market. In the desired course of things, the money should be first paid out to the farmers, thus setting the crops in motion; then be paid by the farmers to the country storekeepers or merchants, putting them in funds, and then be sent forward to the city to pay up old bills, and enable the holders to meet their obligations to Wall street.

The banks of this place are paying all their demands, and everything continues quiet.

Arrived—bark N. Boynton, from Pictou, and the brig Winnah, from Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. The Southern mail received this evening brings New Orleans dated Wednesday last.

Copious rains have fallen in Western Texas. The mail from El Paso brings dates to the 25th ult. The Indian campaign was ended in two engagements. The Indians were badly beaten. About 900 were encamped at Jano, near the Mexican boundary, and were receiving rations from Chihuahua.

There had been fine rains, and the wheat and corn crops were so abundant as to be almost a drug.

Companies C and M, of the 4th artillery, under the command of Benton, from Florida, had arrived at New Orleans en route for Kansas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. The Bank Presidents recommend an extension in the discount line of 3 per cent for the coming week, which will amount to over \$3,000,000.

REIDGTON, N. J., Sept. 29. The Cumberland Bank has not failed as reported. It continues to pay out liberally to business people. There is no excitement here, and the confidence of the community is unabated in the bank.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. The four mile race which came off at the Fashion Course to-day was very largely attended. Charleston was withdrawn previous to the race. Nicholas won, beating Egan easily. Time 7:44, 7:47.

Arrived—Steamship Quaker City from Havana, on the 26th instant; bark Antagonist from Buenos Ayres.

ALBANY, Sept. 29. The run on the Savings Bank of this city has subsided. The gold drawn out in the panic of yesterday is being returned to-day.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 29. Money affairs assumed a more cheerful aspect this morning in consequence of the banks having determined to expand their loans to the extent of several millions.

No large failures are reported. Exchanges are very variable and unsettled, and have no fixed price.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29, P. M. River 3 feet 2 inches by the pier mark and falling. Mercury 52. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS.—Stormer Blanche Lewis left Paducah on the 28th of September at 4 o'clock P. M. Met Tennessee Belle between Cumberland and Cottonwood bar; Sallie Robinson, Chancelor, and Return all around on Cumberland bar with prospects of getting off; Cuba above Smithland. Laid up 7 hours for fog above Hurricane Island. Met Vixon above Shawneetown, Time at the head of Wash Island, Virginia Belle below Smithland, Rough and Ready ground on Slim Island, Tempest at the head of the same. Boat ground on Three-mile—could not learn her name. Met Resolute below Smithland, just getting over; no other boats around on Scuffletown. Met City of Fulton on her way up ground on French Island, Dew Dell and Hastings just above French Island, Hazel Dell above Lewisport, Wm. Dickson at Havesville, Belle Creole a short distance above, Little Dorrit and Endeavor at Cloverport, Ark. Traveler ground at Oil creek. Passed Empire below New Albany. Thirteen inches water on Scuffletown bar.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. SEPTEMBER 29. ARRIVALS. Superior, Cincinnati. Jacob Poe, Pitts. Emma Dean, Carr. Poloma, Pitts. Endeavor, Pitts. City of Cairo, Cairo. Acacia Cottage, Pitts. Fulton City, St. Louis. Blanche Lewis, Paducah. DEPARTURES. Emma Dean, Carr. Fulton City, Pitts. Superior, Cincinnati. Diamond, Cairo. Endeavor, St. Louis. Minnetonka, Memphis. J. H. Conn, St. Louis. RECEIPTS. Per Superior from Cincinnati—100 bars iron, T. Anderson 25 bxs cheese, Ropke & Pitt; 160 pns iron, P. Teller; 6 bxs Lops, P. Smith; 15 rolls leather, same; 40 bxs cheese, Uro; 120 do, Buchanan & Co; 50 bbs whisky, Jones & Co; 50 bbs tobacco, Halbert; 50 kgs do, Nock, Weeks & Co; sundries, order.

Per Acadia from Pittsburgh—100 bxs window glass, Brent, Warden; 4 Co 9 bxs hardware, Baumann; 4 do glassware, Wilkes; 2 do do, 2 bbs do, Walter & Barrett; 15 bxs hardware, Semple; 120 lb bxs glass, Morris & Thomas & Co; 25 bbs carpet chain, J. F. Howard; 64 bbs, Balkman; 46 pns 130 axles, J. Schultz; 25 bbs carpet chain, 70 pgs iron, sdre, order.

Per Fulton City from St. Louis—140 bbs hemp, Raw, N. Cool & Todd; 45 do do, Brady & Davis.

GENTS' LASTING GAITERS and low-cut calf shoes suitable for this season at 35c. OWEN & WOOD'S.

COLLECTOR'S BOOK. BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HOLDER.—The above is a unique and very practical invention will supply a deficiency long felt in the counting-room and among all classes of business men. It consists of a series of pockets, in alphabetical order, so arranged as to spread out like a fan and exhibit at one view the who series. When closed it presents the form of a neat compact book, well protected by strong hand-made covers, and of such limited compass as to be easily carried in the pocket or laid in a pigeon-hole of the desk or safe. So complete an arrangement cannot fail to commend itself to every business man. The sole agents for Louisville CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29. The Pennsylvania State fair opened to-day under most favorable auspices. The articles on exhibition were the finest ever shown in this State. The number in attendance is great. Visitors were crowding from all parts. Some of the finest horses in the Union have been entered; and the display in the course will be attractive and interesting. The arrangements are admirable and cannot fail to give satisfaction in every respect.

The three candidates for Governor, Packer, Wilnot, and Hazeltunt, will be in attendance at the fair as judges to-morrow.

In the United States District Court, this morning, the jury in the case of Mr. Reynolds, charged with defaulting the Government to the amount of \$130,000. The jury's verdict was that the Government was indebted to him, the defendant, in the sum of \$30,85, for which judgment was entered. Reynolds was dismissed from service by President Pierce when the charge was brought. He will be reinstated.

BOSTON, Sept. 29, P. M. At a meeting of the bank presidents, to-day, a proposition to discount 10 per cent. of their capital during the week was favored, but definite action was postponed till to-morrow in order to allow absentees an opportunity to vote. The banks gained \$90,000 worth of specie to-day.

The United States frigate, will sail for the Pacific to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. Col. Emory, the United States Commissioner for running the Mexican boundary, has formally turned over to the Interior Department the maps and official papers connected with that work. The Mexican Commissioner and his corps of assistants will leave this week for Mexico.

Thomas Sargent has been appointed receiver of the land-office at Fort Dodge, vice Van Nuttwer, resigned, and J. D. Evans receiver at Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice Russell, resigned.

James Baker, receiver at Charleston, Iowa, has resigned.

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LADIES' RIDING HATS of Velvet, Cloth, and Straw received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

H. Fletcher. C. F. Bennett. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—We are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches, of the most approved makes and latest styles of cases, and examine styles at a price.

FLETCHER & BENNETT. 465 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

SILVERWARE.—Silver Spoons, Silver Forks, Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, Silver Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Salt-Cellars, Butter Coolers, Silver Coffee Cans, Castors, Ladles, &c. A large and general assortment of Silver Ware of the latest and most fashionable styles, warranted pure silver, on hand and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 465 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

SOFT HATS.—We are in receipt of some beautiful styles of Soft Hats for girls, and to which we would invite the special attention of those in want of such an article. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CASES of the latest styles for sale at very low prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS At MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth street

ELEGANT Robe and Flounced Silks; Choice styles of Poplins; English and French Chintzes; Super Kid Gloves, all colors; A complete assortment of Shirts; A full line of Irish Linens; A complete assortment of every kind; Jaconet and Swiss Sets new styles; Linen and Marseilles Sets; Belles and Belting; Plain black Silks; Cape Collars and Sleeves; Shirt Bosoms and Hosiery; New Hosiery and Stocking; To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called. And as they will be daily in receipt of new and fashionable goods, persons preparing their early fall supplies can have the desired articles at the lowest prices. The house is on Fourth street, No. 96, between Market and Jefferson. a12j&b

PICNIC BLOOMERS, a very pretty article for ladies and misses (price 8c), received and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857 By C. DUVALL & CO., Main street, IN THE BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

CARPETS. Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and all other grades of Carpeting, with a full stock of CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. We are now importing to this market the largest, most varied, and best assortment of goods ever brought to Louisville, and invite the attention of all purchasers, confident that we can offer unusual inducements in the style, quality, and price of our stock, which we offer at one price only. a12j&b C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

FIRST ARRIVAL. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles: English and French Chintzes; Super Kid Gloves, all colors; A complete assortment of Shirts; A full line of Irish Linens; Muskettoe and Bows; Embroideries of every kind; Jaconet and Swiss Sets new styles; Do do Collars, do; Linen and Marseilles Sets; Belles and Belting; Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drillings; Plain black silks; Cape Collars and Sleeves; Hatched and Bordered Handkerchiefs; Shirt Bosoms and Hosiery; New Hosiery and Stocking; Silk Mitts, long and short; Plain De Laines and Traveling Goods; White Brilliant and Jaconets; To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called. a12j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large stock of our own manufacture, ready for our sale this morning, at a price. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT. BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery for July, 1857. Price \$1. A few thousand copies of this valuable work, embracing all the text books published in Medical and Surgical Science and the largest stock in the city. a12j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sale this morning, at a price. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

New Goods arrived this morning by Express AT C. DUVALL & CO.'S, 537 Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are this morning in receipt of several cases rich FANCY DRESS GOODS, embracing the following: Illusion Robes; New style Silks; Do do Irish Poplins; French and American Chintzes; Fall Prints; Marseilles Collars; Do do Collars and Sleeves; Lace Falls; Jaconet Cambrics; Paisiotek Muslin; Soft Mull do; All grades Irish Linen, &c. We shall be in receipt of New Goods daily, and invite the attention of purchasers to our arrivals. a10j&b C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

A WORD. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, are still offering their entire stock of Fancy Summer Dress Goods and about cost in order to reduce it to the lowest possible amount prior to the receipt of NEW GOODS, which they open a small invoice of on Monday, the 10th inst. This house is determined to bring out an assortment of goods unsurpassed by any previous season, and they

INVITE ATTENTION to their forthcoming announcements of daily receipts of goods, both Domestic and Foreign, and cordially invite their friends, customers, and others to the inspection of the same when they are in receipt of their full assortment. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

FINAL REDUCTION IN PRICE. GREAT BARGAINS IN BEREGES, LAWNS, &c. Martin & Penton, Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co., HAVE made their last reduction for the season in the price of LAWNS, LAWN ROBES; BEREGES and BEREGE ROBES; TRAVELING CLOAKS OR DUSTERS; MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS; A LARGE STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.; LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.; STELLA and CASHMERE HAWLS; A LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of LATEST PARIS STYLES MANTILLAS. To which we invite the special attention of the ladies. a3j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

Partnership. I HAVE this day associated with me in the WATCH and JEWELRY business Mr. E. J. DAUMONT. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of JAMES L. LEMON & CO. August 1, 1857.—J&B JAMES L. LEMON.

SPECIAL NOTICE! To strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Breeches, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods and at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. OWEN & WOOD, 455 Market st., one door above Third.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail. No. 69 Third street by A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the first makers to the lowest price, for sale by [S1j&b] A. McBRIDE.

GENTS' FINE CALF, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash at OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

MECHANICS' TOOL-AND-BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—All the late improvements for sale by [S1j&b] A. McBRIDE.

THE best display of fine Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, and Fancy Goods is at the store of FLETCHER & BENNETT, 465 Main street, where strangers and citizens are invited to call and examine our assortment of fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches, fine Jewellery, silver Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Cups, Goblets, &c., of the most fashionable style and at the lowest prices. FLETCHER & BENNETT, 465 Main st.

NEW JEWELRY.—A splendid assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of Jewellery just received and for sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, 465 Main st.

NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Including all grades in the finer order of CARPETING, Floor Oil-Cloths, Of all widths, CURTAIN MATERIAL, &c., &c., Just received by C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main street.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of strangers and citizens to our large and varied stock in the above goods, confident it will be found equal in extent and variety to any in the country, East or West. Conducting our business under the one price system, secures to purchasers a full equivalent. C. DUVALL & CO., Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky. a12j&b

WATCHES BY EXPRESS. My stock of Gold and Silver Watches is now very complete, an additional supply having just been received by express. I think an examination of them will prove more satisfactory than to see a description in print. Call at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st. ang 29 j&b

SILVER WARE at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third street, LOUISVILLE. My stock of Silver Ware is now unusually full, having just made large additions, most of which are made to order, and all warranted good as to variety, style, and workmanship. Call and examine for yourself. Old Silver taken in Exchange. ang 29 j&b

Fine Watches. RICH AND BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY—NEW STYLES—SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Our stock of the above goods is very complete. We have lately received a large lot of Watches, also many new and beautiful styles of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, of every description, and the best quality. We would invite special attention to our stock. JAS. L. LEMON & CO., Main st., bet'n Second and Third.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find in our warehouses a large and complete assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs, for the Fall trade. Call and examine for yourself. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.

TO-DAY the elegant Fall Style of Dress Hats will be introduced by the manufacturers, Hayes, Craig, & Co., who have taken the premium at the World's Fair. They have no superiors, and but few equals, as Hatters. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., 455 Main st.

THE LADIES will find the handsomest stock of Riding Hats ever seen now at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S, whose taste is unrivaled in that line of goods. a29 j&b

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS will please bear in mind that everything new and at all desirable in the Hat and Cap line can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., on as good terms as in any Eastern City. a29 j&b

OUR FALL STYLES of Soft Hats, for men and boys, are the most becoming and comfortable that we have ever had—the quality the very best. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS FOR GENTS, something extra fine, just received at the fashionable hat establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS, Fall styles, just received by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.

FALL FASHIONS. On Saturday, the 29th of August, HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. will introduce their FALL STYLE of DRESS HATS for 1857. a29 j&b

A New Book by Peter Bayne, M. A. ESSAYS in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne, Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D. The Church of Christ, by Edward Arthur Litton, M. A. Lida, the Jewish Convent, an Authentic Memoir. 5c. Plantation Sermons, by Rev. A. F. Dickson, of Charleston, S. C. 40c. The Christian Doctrine of Slavery, by Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D. 65c. The Social Psalmist, 40c. The Juvenile Psalmist, 20c. The Presbyterian Psalmist, 75c. For sale by D. P. FAULDS & CO., Third street, near Market.

NEW ARRIVAL. French China and Fine Cut Glass Ware. Arrived, a new and beautiful stock of new styles of French China, Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets, decorated, gilt, and plain white, Cut and Pressed Bohemian Glassware in great variety, including, Bakers, Tumblers, &c., directly imported by us from the manufacturers and for sale lower than elsewhere in this city. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Best Pearl Iron-Stone China Ware. Per ships Howard, Union, and Wm. Lord, we have received a large stock of the very best white iron-stone China Ware, consisting of Dining, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, also Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Pitchers, Bakers, Tumblers, &c., directly imported by us from the manufacturers and for sale lower than elsewhere in this city. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Selling Out Below Cost! A. FRENZT, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS BELOW COST. He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known importations, and the largest stock in the city. Gent's full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$85 up; Gent's full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$55 up; Gent's Gold Chains; 65c. per; Gold Lockets from \$1 up; Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up; Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up; Gold Breast-Pins from 50c. up; Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 85c. up; Gold Ear Bobs from 50c. up; Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3.50 up; Silver do, do, from \$1 up; Steel do, do, from 50c. up; German Silver Spectacles from 50c. up; One-day Clocks from \$1.25 up; Eight-day Clocks from \$4.50 up.

At the sign of the Big Spectacles, On the north side of Market-st., between Fourth and Fifth sts. M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor, NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET, (Opposite Owen's Hotel), LOUISVILLE, KY.

Le Bon Ton. PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.—This Excellent book of Fashions for September is received by the agents at 84 Fourth street. CRUMP & WELSH.

INTERESTING NEW BOOKS. MARION HARLAND'S new book, Moss Side, \$1.25. "Gracie Amber," by Mrs. C. W. Denison, author of "Home Pictures, What Not," &c. Temperance Lectures, by the Rev. Dr. Nott, L. L. D., President of Union College, 81c. "Faint Home, or First Years," by Harriet E. Bishop, 81c. "Nothing to Wear, an episode of city life, illustrated, 50c. "Nothing to Do, an accompaniment to Nothing to Wear, with illustrations by the author. Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Rev. Peter Bayne, A. M., 81c. "Anonymous Works of Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Teacher, and Great Commission, 81c. "Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book, by Rev. R. W. Turpin, D. D., 81c. "Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism, by the author of The Plan of Salvation, 81c. New books received daily by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Hallet, Davis, & Co.'s Premium Piano-Portes. We have in our warehouses a large assortment of the latest and most improved instruments of all sizes and styles, beautifully finished. For sale low at wholesale or retail by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Gold Medal Premium Piano-Portes, made by Steinway & Sons. We have a splendid assortment of the above celebrated instruments, just received. Call and see them at the warehouses of D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music, 539 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

School Books at A. Davidson's. ARITHMETIC—Davies, Colburn, Ray, King, Stoddard, Tracy, Smith, and others. GRAMMAR—Butler, Smith, Kirkham, Bullion, and others. GEOGRAPHY—Mitchell, Smith, Colton and Fitch, Cornell, and others. READERS—Goodrich, Webb, McGuffey, Sanders, Sargent, and others. PHILOSOPHY—Comstock, Parker, Jones, Gray, and others. HISTORY—Goodrich, Pennock, Frost, Davenport, and others. GREEK AND LATIN—Bullipon, Andrews, Anthon, McArthur, &c. School Books of every description, Copy Books, Stationery, Blank Books, &c. A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market.

Boys' and Children's Caps of a great variety of new styles, now selling cheap at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Some of the most elegant Riding Hats ever worn are now to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

ANOTHER APPRENTICE WANTED AT HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

COUNTRY Merchants are fully notified that it would be decidedly to the interest of themselves and customers to send and examine our very large stock of Fall and Winter Hats, Caps, and Furs. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

THE new style DRESS HAT of Hayes, Craig, & Co. is decidedly most stylish and at the same time the most comfortable Hat to be found in the fashionable world.

MISSIE'S and Children's Black, Brown, and White Beavers, beautifully trimmed, are selling rapidly at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

Fifty Piano-For. We would call the attention of strangers and all others visiting the city to our extensive assortment of PIANOS, from the most celebrated makers in the Union, consisting of FULL GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, and Square Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$200 to \$1,000. N. B. Every Piano sold from our store is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense. TRIP & CHAFF, Importers, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music, 109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Durkin, Heath, & Co.'s Gold and Carpet Warehouses, Louisville, Ky. a2j&b

JOHN KITTS & CO. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our large stock of fine goods, consisting of fine WATCHES, elegant JEWELRY, and beautiful styles of SILVER WARE, all at the lowest cash prices, and we can offer inducements to all those who wish to purchase. Call and examine styles and prices. JOHN KITTS & CO., 537 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Musical Instruments at Wholesale. Just received, direct importation from the manufacturers, ALL cases Italian and French Violins, all prices; 6 cases French and Spanish Guitars, all styles; 4 cases best French Accordeons, Flutinas, and Polkas; Flutes, Clarinets, Flageoles, &c. 3 do best French Sax Horns, Cornets, Bugles, and Stage Horns; 2 do Italian, French, and English Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello strings. The above goods are the best we have ever been able to offer to the trade. Purchasers should call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Portes and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music, 539 Main st., between Second and Third.